



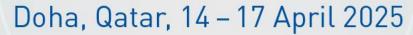








ICAO Facilitation Conference

















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Agenda

- Introduction
- Challenges States

 Face in Handling
 Inadmissible Persons
 and Deportees
- How IOM Can Support States in Managing Deportees and Inadmissible Persons
- Access to Travel
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- Summary and Next Steps



Introduction

- Thousands of people are declared inadmissible or deportable each year, often facing unclear legal status, detention, or human rights risks. *
- Undocumented Migrants including IDP's and other vulnerable populations (stateless persons for ex) struggle to obtain legal Identity / travel documents, limiting legal mobility, and therefore access to work, education, justice and protection.

IOM's Role:

Supporting safe, dignified, and legal pathways for migrants (Legal Identity; Consular Support; Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) Programs; Humanitarian Corridors / Resettlements; Digital Identity and Travel Document Initiatives; Capacity-Building and Policy Support)

Enhancing identity management and travel document issuance for vulnerable groups (. Ex: Burkina Faso citizens in Libya).



Challenges States Face in Handling Inadmissible Persons and Returnees/Deportees

From an international migration perspective, States face three major challenges:

1. Legal and Policy Constraints:

 Divergent national laws creates inconsistent definitions of inadmissibility and deportation; No [clear] return agreements, leaving individuals in limbo.

2. Operational and Logistical Difficulties:

Identity verification challenges (fraudulent documents, lack of cooperation from countries of origin); Prolonged detention due to unresolved nationality disputes; Complex readmission processes.

3. Human Rights and Protection Concerns:

Risk of arbitrary detention or refoulement; Need for humane treatment in detention and deportation processes.



How IOM Can Support Member States in Managing Deportees, Returnees and Inadmissible Persons

- Assisted [Dignified] Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR).
- Capacity-Building on human rights-based approaches Border Officials.
- . Consular Support to securely facilitate migrants' identification.
- Humanitarian Corridors / Resettlement.
- Migrant Resource Centers / Mobile Registration Hubs
- Legal Identity, Registration and Digital Identity and Travel Document Initiatives.
- Legal and Policy Guidance to assist MS in aligning policies with international standards
- . Alternatives to Detention by promoting community-based solutions



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Access to Travel Documents for Undocumented Migrants

Barriers to access Legal Identity / Travel Documents:

Many undocumented migrants lack recognized nationality, making it difficult to obtain ICAO Doc 9303-compliant travel documents.

Limited issuance and recognition of proof of legal identity and travel documents create obstacles for legal travel.

IOM's Role in Improving Access:

Advocating for MRTDs, through the MoU with ICAO on the TRIP Strategy implementation

Supporting biometric registration and digital identity systems for vulnerable migrants.

Promoting harmonization of travel document policies (TRIP Strategy).





Innovation in Travel Document Issuance

- Digital Travel Credentials
- . Digital Identity Ecosystems
- . Al in Identity Verification
- . **Biometrics**
- . Public-Private Collaboration

Summary & Next Steps

Key Messages:

States must ensure dignified, coordinated, and lawful handling of inadmissible persons and deportees.

Access to ICAO-compliant and recognized travel documents (including ETDs) is essential for migrants, refugees and stateless persons.

Technology and international cooperation are key to modernizing identity management.

IOM's Commitment:

Supporting humane return programs, identity registration, and policy alignment for fair migration governance.



